THE Nº. 145.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 3, 1748.

From the DAILY GAZETTEER, *Auguſt* 28. 1747.

The FOOL, No. 182.

——— *Peritura parcite chartæ.* JUV.

NOW I have done with politics, my ſenſes recover their native vigour, and I find my mind in ſuch a ſtate of alacrity and gaiety, as leads me rather to divert and inform, by entring pleaſantly into the reaſon and nature of things, than to incompoſe, by ſhewing the gloomy ſide of the ſituation of public affairs.

THERE was formerly a gentleman of Gray's Inn, whoſe genius led him to the ſtudy of muſic, which he purſued with a truly algebraic head; and divided and ſubdivided the notes into ſuch a variety of parts, and in ſo ſubtle a manner, that at length, neither himſelf, nor any body elſe, could underſtand them: Nor could any inſtrument be found, capable of conveying to the ear what kind of muſic they were intended to raviſh us with. Every theoriſt of genius does the ſame thing in whatever ſcience he purſues, and but too often loſes ſight of the practice, which is alone uſeful. I have been at no ſmall pains to render politics a ſcience, circumſcribed by the boundaries of honour, and regulated by common honeſty; having labour'd therein until no body either does or will underſtand me, I muſt follow the route of my brother ſtudent of Gray's-Inn, and leave every man to ſhift for himſelf.

THE proper ſubject of to-day, regards the importance I am of to a trading nation, merely as the reſult of what I ſcribble; few people I believe, reflecting that my head, the *primum mobile*, is the cauſe of hundreds getting their bread. As this is too much for ordinary minds to take in of a ſudden, and as it carries at the tail of it a good moral, it muſt certainly give luſtre to my lucubrations, to have it ſet in a fair and candid light; at the ſame time that it may inſpire others to the following of ſo laudable an example.

THE firſt that are employed in my fooleries, are a ſet of people of all ages and both ſexes, uſually ſtiled *Bunters*, from the name of a certain bird well known on the north road, with ragged tails, called buntings, which give name to a town on the ſame road, call'd Bunning, Bunting, or Bunter's Ford; where the inhabitants are generally ſhatter'd beſides as the birds. This ſort of people made it their buſineſs to deal with gentlemen's ſervants, milliner's 'prentices, &c. for linnen rags; of which, when they have got any conſiderable quantity together, they carry them to rag-fair, where they diſpoſe of them to the rag-merchant, or mill-factor; who, after employing a great number of hands to pick and ſort them, packs them up and ſends them by land or water, or both, to their reſpective mills; where ſome are employ'd in ſoaking, ſome in ſtamping, ſome in preſſing, ſhaping, drying, ſelecting, and packing. When ready, veſſels or carriages are employ'd to the paper-merchant; who having made them perfect, iſſues them out to the printer, who conveys them to the ſtamp-office. Then they are brought back to the printer's again, in Green-Arbour court, in the Old-Baily; where having met my copy, ſeveral hands were employ'd to diſpoſe them out for the amuſement of the public; and employ a great number of hawkers, both horſe and foot, to diſtribute them. After this they go exactly the ſame courſe over again, until they come out in volumes; and ornament the ſtudies of the learned.

THE reader is further to obſerve, that the perſons employ'd, as enumerated above, are but a part of the whole; there being beſides, on this important occaſion, ſhipwrights, cartwrights, millwrights, ſmiths, farmers, hempdreſſers, hemp-kinners, rope-makers, miners, refiners, letter-founders, compoſers, preſſmen, and correctors.

THAT all theſe are employ'd towards the completion of one *Fool*, is evident to every one the leaſt acquainted with theſe matters; and if to theſe be added the contributions we pay towards the maintenance of the Harwich and Liſbon packet boats, and the number of ſpies or intelligencers we ſupport both at home and abroad; the domeſtic poſtage we pay, and various other incidents, too numerous to be recounted; I think I may look upon myſelf at the head of trade, and at leaſt on a footing with the moſt eminent merchant in the Britiſh dominions.

IN this light, who but the greateſt enemies to trade, can preſume to ſay that I am a *Fool* of no conſequence, or that they would not with a million of ſuch *Fools*, each of them like me, finding employment for almoſt every degree of men. Tho' I ſhould with, at the ſame time, that all like me would carefully avoid employing another rank of people, their tools or agents, who rove about to deſtroy us as owls do mice. Theſe are your meſſengers, jail-keepers, conſtables, and pillory hunters.

FROM hence it appears, that what the ignorant call waſting of paper, the judicious muſt allow, to be encouraging an important manufacture. And it would pleaſe one not a little to ſee, that ſome men, with 10,000 l. a year, were of like ſervice to the community; that is to ſay, employ'd ſo many of the uſeful induſtrious poor; while ſo little profit centers in any own purſe, and ſo much in the purſe of thoſe who are employed, or get money in conſequence of theſe my labours; as in particular, the government and the paper merchant, who divide three-fourths of it between them, when my directorſhip is hardly worth a ſixteenth, and that attained thro' infinite perils and dangers, on the behalf of thoſe who are the greateſt gainers.

SEE then from hence the unequal diſtribution of the favour of fortune, and on what principles men reaſon about right and wrong, morality and immorality; proving, that to be right, is to be juſt; and ſo be it power, is to be in the right; while that or that man runs away with the profit, and thines on the credit of another's genius.

I HAVE computed that news-papers and pamphlets, with advertiſements, pay to the government 20,000 l. a year; and I am apprehenſive, that all the writers or procurers of that money, don't earn 1500 l. a year together. Now would any body imagine, that there ſhould be found one in the nation, to propoſe or plan out for the next parliament, the means of deſtroying the liberty of the preſs, and turning thoſe poor *Fools* a grazing, who are the main props of the conſtitution, and thereby leſſen the revenues 20,000 l. a year, merely to make his or that miniſter quite eaſy, in ſacrificing at once both the crown, the conſtitution, and the labour of thouſands, to the caprice and whim of a few, who never ſaved or advanc'd the public twenty pence in all their lives.

Extract of a Letter from Rotterdam, dated Sept. 19.

AS I promis'd in mine of yeſterday, I therefore write, but as to particulars, we have few more than thoſe we learn from common report. It is diſmal to ſee the wounded that have fled here, both women and children, with part of the burghers. Some came out naked, their conſternation was ſo great; but all ſay, they thought themſelves in the greateſt ſecurity: That at break of day the French got into the ravelin of Dedem without much oppoſition; that the reſerved corps behind the ravelin made ſome ſmall reſiſtance, but were ſoon overcome. Then the French drove through one ſortie, or ſally-port, and before the garriſon

garrison was alert, three thousand of the former were in the market-place. Our troops were got together in the greatest hurry and confusion; they defended themselves 'til near eight o'clock; but the French pouring in from all parts, they were forced to retire towards the Steenberg Port, fighting as they went, for fear of having their retreat cut off. The massacre was terrible, the French sparing neither women nor children: The troops in the lines had not time to come to their Assistance; all marched off in confusion, some got with the poor remaining part of the garrison to Tholen, and some to Steenberg; and thus, as it is generally believ'd, was the brave Garrison sacrificed, after defending the Town nine weeks. Those people that wish well to the French, tell us, the city was took fairly by storm; that they entered in at four Breaches they had made; which had that been the case, the garrison would have been on their guard, and the troops from the lines would have been in readiness. Prince Hesse Philipsthal arrived here last night, is wounded in several parts of the body, and shot through the leg; 'tis said he behav'd most gallantly; but when told the French were in the town, laugh'd, and said, *It was not possible*. General Cronstrom was carried off by a party of our Hussars, and is safe. It is said, by all well wishers to their country, that there was treachery; but by whom I can't say. On sunday the prince appeas'd the people, by telling them it was took by surprize. They now begin to say he was betray'd in his councils; that those about him have govern'd too long. In short, they are for giving him all the power into his hand. On the other hand, some of the papists have shewn themselves too well pleas'd. A house of one of them was pull'd down yesterday, and three at Amsterdam, and all their furniture burnt. In short, the people begin to be so outragious, that terrible are the consequence that are to be expected. I see no way left but to drown ourselves to keep our throats from being cut. We are told the dykes by Williamstadt are cut, in order to prevent their coming that way. This is the Fruits of preferring our mortal enemy before our fast friend, which must be the effects of bribery: But as a Dutchman prefers money before his God, the French will never want any thing they stand in need of, so long as they can find money. Some weeks since, placarts were published, prohibiting provisions going to Flanders. Last week another, setting forth, that the people there should not starve, that nobody would like it themselves, and therefore liberty was given to send any thing, being first examined by the Custom-House Officers; but every one knows 'tis an easy matter in this country to transport one thing for another; Gunpowder may pass for Butter, and Ball for Edam's cheeses. The country is in a terrible situation; we may thank God the winter's near at hand, which may probably stop the French from making any farther progress towards us, and before spring we may determine to be in earnest.

The consternation the well-meaning people are in, and the frightful wounded objects we see hourly arrive here, would melt a heart of steel. God, I hope, will once give a turn to these victorious tyrants

Hague, Sept. 26. We have advice from Persia, by the way of Russia, according to which, the revolt in that empire was become to general, that Shah Nadir seing his affairs desperate, had resolved to fly, with some of his adherents, to the city of Kelat, an inaccessible place where he had lodged all his treasure, but that before he could execute this resolution, he was fallen upon and murdered in his tent, by the Persians, and his head immediately sent to his nephew Ali Koulican, in whose favour the Persians had revolted.

LONDON, September 10.

We hear from Naples, that a resolution has been taken in the privy council there, to give the strongest assurances to the court of Great-Britain, of the King's steady resolution inviolably to observe a neutrality during the continuance of the present war, in hopes that the commerce of his subjects may remain undisturbed by the English men of war, and that he may have the liberty of importing naval and military stores for constructing several ships of force, which he proposes to employ against the corsairs of Barbary.

Sept. 17. The French when they took Bergen-op-Zoom, found there 235 pieces of cannon, 1400 barrels of powder, a large quantity of bomb shells and mortars, and other warlike stores, and above 30,000*l.* in money

We hear that the sloop which is ordered to be ready to sail at a minute's warning for America, is to carry a flag for Commodore Knowles.

Sept. 20. There is advice, that the French king was set out from the army, and arriv'd at Brussels the 23d instant, N. S. and for out the next day for Versailles, where he is expected to arrive the 30th.

There are several letters which mention, that the French ministry have acquainted the Dutch secretary at Paris, that they had received orders from his most christian majesty, not to receive any memorials relating to taking Dutch ships or French privateers, &c. but on the contrary, directions were given to the admiralty, to condemn all such ships as should fall into their possession, with arms and ammunition on board.

We hear that General Bland is appointed commander in chief of all the forces in North-Britain, in the room of General Blakeney, who embarks soon for his government of Minorca.

Major General Huske is promoted to the rank of lieutenant general.

Oct. 6. Thirty transports are taken into the government's service; but with what design is at present a secret

It is reported that a triple alliance is concluded between the King of Great-Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Stadtholder of the Seven United Provinces; which will certainly alter the destructive schemes of France.

Yesterday arrived here, in eight Weeks from Gottenburg, the Snow Dunlop of Glasgow, Capt. Alexander; by whom, in the Glasgow Prints, we have, amongst others, the following Advice.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary, *October* 26.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received Information, that a very large Fleet of Merchant Ships, bound from the Ports of France to the West Indies, were collecting together at the Isle d'Aix, and that a strong Squadron of Ships of War had sailed from Brest to escort them; they sent to Sea Rear Admiral Hawke, with a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships, to endeavour to intercept them. The French Fleet put to Sea from the Isle d'Aix on the 7th Instant, O. S. and came to an Anchor that Day in Rochelle Road; and the next day they sailed from thence on their Voyage. On the 14th, at Seven in the Morning, Rear-Admiral Hawke fell in with them, and writes the following Account:

AT Seven in the Morning of the 14th of October, being in the Latitude of 47. 49. North; Longitude from Cape Finisterre 1. 2. West; the Edinburg made the signal for seven Sail in the south-east Quarter. I immediately made the signal for all the Fleet to chase. About Eight we saw a great Number of Ships, but so crowded together that we could not count them. At Ten made the signal for the Line of Battle a-head. The Louisa, being the headmost and weathermost Ship, made the signal for discovering eleven sail of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships. Half an Hour after, Capt. Fox in the Kent hailed us, and said they counted twelve very large Ships. Soon after I perceived the Enemy's Convoy to crowd away with all the sail they could set, while their Ships of War were endeavouring to form in a Line a-stern of them, and haul'd near the Wind under their Topsails and Foresails, and some with Topgallantsails set. Finding we lost Time in forming our Line, while the Enemy was standing away from us, at Eleven made the signal for the whole Squadron to chase. Half an Hour after, observing our headmost Ships to be within a proper Distance, I made the signal to engage, which was immediately obeyed. The Lyon and Princess Louisa began the Engagement, and were followed by the rest of the Squadron as they could come up, and went from Rear to Van. The Enemy having the Weather-gage of us, and a smart and constant Fire being kept on both sides, the Smoke prevented my seeing the Number of the Enemy, or what happened on either side for some Time. In passing on to the first Ship we could come near, we received many Fires at a Distance, 'til we came close to the Seventh of 50 Guns, whom we soon silenced, and left to be taken up by the Frigates a-stern. Then perceiving the Eagle and Edinburgh, who had lost her Foretopmast, engaged, we kept our Wind as close as possible in order to assist them. This Attempt of ours was frustrated by the Eagle's sailing twice on board us, having had her Wheel shot to pieces, and all the Men at it killed, and all her Braces and Bowlings gone. This drove us to Leeward, and prevented our attacking Le Monarque of 74, and the Tonnant of 80 Guns, within any Distance to do Execution. However we attempted both, especially the latter; While we were engaged with her, the Breechings of all our lower Deck Guns broke, and the Guns flew fore and aft, which obliged us to shoot a-head, for our upper and quarter Deck Guns could not reach her. Capt. Harland, in the Tilbury, observing that she fired single Guns at us, in order to dismast us, stood on the other Tack between her and the Devonshire

vonſhire, and gave her a very ſmart Fire. By the Time the new Breechings were all ſeized, I was got almoſt along ſide the Trident of 64 Guns, whom I engaged as ſoon as poſſible, and ſilenced by as briſk a Fire as I could make. Juſt before I attacked her, obſerving the Kent, which ſeemed to have little or no Damage, at ſome Diſtance a-ſtern of the Tonnant, I flung out Capt. Fox's Pendant to make ſail a-head to engage her, as I ſaw it was in his power to get cloſe up with her; ſhe being ſomewhat diſabled, having loſt her Main topmaſt. Seeing ſome of our Ships at that Time not ſo cloſely engaged as I could have wiſhed, and not being well able to diſtinguiſh who they were, I flung out the ſignal for coming to a cloſer Engagement. Soon after, I got a ong-ſide within Muſquet ſhot of the Terrible, of 74 Guns and 700 Men. Near 7 at Night ſhe called out for Quarters.

Thus far I have been particular, with regard to the ſhare the Devonſhire had in the Action of that Day. As to the other Ships, as far as fell within my Notice, their Commanders, Officers and Companies, behaved with the greateſt Spirit and Reſolution, in every Reſpect like Engliſhmen. Only I am ſorry to acquaint their Lordſhips, that I muſt except Capt. Fox, whoſe Conduct on that Day I beg they would give Directions for enquiring into at a Court Martial.

Having obſerved that ſix of the Enemy's Ships had ſtruck, and it being very dark, and our Ships ſcattered, I thought it beſt to bring to for that Night; and ſeeing a great Firing a long Way a-ſtern of me, I was in hopes to have ſeen more of the Enemy's Ships taken in the Morning; but inſtead of that I received the melancholy Accounts of Capt. Saumarez's being killed, and that the Tonnant had eſcaped in the Night, by the Aſſiſtance of the Intrepid; who, by having the Wind of our Ships, had received no Damage that I could perceive. Immediately I called a Council of War.

As to the French Convoy's eſcaping, it was not poſſible for me to detach any Ships after them at firſt, or during the Action, except the Frigates; and that I thought would be imprudent, as I obſerved ſeveral large Ships of War among them; and to confirm me in this Opinion, I have ſince learned that they had the Content of 64 Guns, and many Frigates from 36 Guns downwards: However I took a ſtep which ſeemed to me the moſt probable to intercept them; for as ſoon I could man and victual the Weazle Sloop, I detached her with an Expreſs to Commodore Legge.

As the Enemy's Ships were large, except the Severn, they took a great deal of drubbing, and loſt all their Maſts; excepting two, who had their Foremaſts left: this has obliged me to lie by for two Days paſt, in order to put them into a Condition to be brought into Port, as well as our own, which have ſuffered greatly.

I have ſent this Expreſs by Capt. Moore of the Devonſhire, in the Hector; and it would be doing great Injuſtice to Merit, not to ſay, that he ſignalized himſelf greatly in the Action.

We have taken,

	Guns.
Le Monarque,	74
Le Terrible,	74
Neptune,	70
Le Trident,	64
Le Fougeaux,	64
Severn,	50

Since writing the above, I have received certain Intelligence, that the Terrible, Neptune, Fougeaux, and Severn, were deſtined for Martinico, to bring home a Fleet from thence.

A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships of the Line of Battle, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Hawke, in the late Action.

	Ships.	Commanders.	Men.	Guns.
	Devonſhire,	Rear-Adm. Hawke, Capt. Moore,	550	66
2d Rates,	Kent,	Capt. Fox,	480	64
	Edinburg,	Capt. Cotes,	480	70
	Yarmouth,	Capt. Saunders,	500	64
	Monmouth,	Capt. Harriſon,	480	70
3d Rates,	Mr. Louiſa,	Capt. Watſon,	400	60
	Windſor,	Capt. Hanway,	400	60
	Lyon,	Capt. Scott,	400	60
	Tilbury,	Capt. Harland,	400	60
	Nottingham,	Capt. Saumarez,	400	60
	Defiance,	Capt. Bentley,	400	60
	Eagle,	Capt. Rodney,	400	60
	Glouceſter,	Capt. Durell,	300	50
	Portland,	Capt. Stevens,	300	50
			5890	854

A Liſt of the French Squadron, under the Command of M. de L'Etendiere, Chef de Deſcadre.

	Ships.	Men.	Guns.
Eſcaped,	Le Tonnant,	822	80
	L'Intrepide,	686	74
Taken,	Le Terrible,	686	74
	Le Monarque,	686	74
	Le Neptune,	686	74
	Le Trident,	650	64
	Le Fougeaux,	650	64
	Severn,	550	50
		5416	554

LONDON.

October 22. This morning major-general Bland ſet out for Scotland, to take upon him the command of the forces there.

They write from the Hague, that the laſt Paris Alamain contains verbatim the following far-fetch'd article from Rome, *viz.*

'The Chevalier de St. George has received a letter from Pr. 'E——— his eldeſt ſon, importing, that after many repeated 'intreaties, the French court has at laſt agreed to ſecond him in 'his freſh attempts, on his producing ſeveral letters from his 'friends in S———, *&c.* which give him great encouragement 'to come amongſt them, and r—v—e the l—ll of many of his 'late brave followers.'

October 24. From Paris we are told, that the friends and advocates of the houſe of Stuart begin to ſwarm in that capital, but with what view was not publicly declared.

Six men of war are ordered to be fitted out with all expedition, to cruize on the coaſt of Scotland, for the ſecurity of thoſe parts.

By letters that came from Italy by yeſterday's mail to Kenſington, there is an account, that the king of Sardinia had attacked marſhal Belleiſle, and intirely defeated him.

Thurſday it was reported, that one of our men of war had engaged, a few leagues diſtant from the coaſt of Ireland, a French privateer of 36 guns and 300 men; in which the privateer was ſunk, and the greateſt part of her crew loſt.

Yeſterday two expreſſes arrived at the ſecretary's office from the Hague, one from the Duke, and the other from the Earl of Sandwich, with diſpatches of the greateſt importance.

BOSTON, January 4.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, dated October 31, 1747.

"We have the pleaſure to inform you, that the Glorioſa, a Spaniſh man of war of 74 braſs guns, who has fortunately eſcaped three attacks of the Engliſh, in her voyage from the Weſt-Indies, immenſe rich, arrived at the Groyne, where ſhe landed her money, but coming from thence for Cadiz, was attacked by the royal family privateers, and ſoon after by the Ruſſel man of war of 80 guns, who took her, and brought her ſafe into this river. We hear ſhe has conſiderable effects conceal'd on board, beſides cocoa, &c. ſo that ſhe may turn out a valuable prize. Before ſhe fell in with her, the Dartmouth man of war of 50 guns, Capt. Hamilton, fought her three hours with the greateſt reſolution and conduct, but ſhe had the misfortune to blow up by an accident on board their own ſhip. The lieutenant with only 17 ſailors were ſaved, all the reſt periſhed.

ANNAPOLIS.

By Capt. *Alexander*, from *Glaſgow*, we learn, that before he left *Scotland*, which was the beginning of *December*, they had certain Accounts there, of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*'s ſafe Arrival in *London*, in good Health; and that at that Time they had no Accounts of the Dutch having actually declared War, but that it was hourly expected, as the Commonalty in *Holland* were continually rifing in Mobs, and requiring it of the States.

We hear from *Charles* County, of the Death of Mr. JOHN COURTS, who was at the Time of his Death, and had been for many Years, a Repreſentative for that County: He died of the Pleuriſy, after having recovered of the ſame Diſorder Twenty-nine Times. He was remarkably Hoſpitable, and is much lamented by all his Acquaintance.

Cuſtom Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,

Sloop Sarah, James Goodridge, from Boſton.
Ship Thiſtle, Hugh Coulter, from Boſton.
Sloop Humming Bird, John Weſt, from Virginia.
Sloop Dunlop, David Alexander, from Glaſgow.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annapolis, February 3. 1748.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the *Indian King*, in *Annapolis*, intending to resign the Business of Ordinary-keeping, to *John Runsberg*, at next *August* Court; hereby desires all persons indebted to her, to come and pay off their respective Debt, by the last of this Month, or they may expect to be sued for the same.

MARY FRAZER.

BOSTON, December 5, 1747.

WHEREAS, Six Sets of Bills of Exchange, consisting of Four Bills each, dated at Boston, *on several Days in* November *last, all Signed,*

W. SHIRLEY. CHA: KNOWLES,

and drawn upon the Right Honourable the Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Forces; viz. Three Sets for 500 *l. Sterling each; Two for* 300 *l. Sterling each; and one for* 400 *l. Sterling; all payable at Thirty Days sight; with a Blank left in each of 'em for the Person's Name, to whom, or Order, they should be made payable; and drawn for the Payment of sundry Charges therein mentioned to be incurred, on Account of sending a Reinforcement, now raising, to his Majesty's Garrison at* Annapolis Royal, *in* Nova Scotia: *All which Bills were wrote upon single half Sheets of Demy Paper, in a small Round Hand, were lost or stolen from Governor* Shirley, *between the first Day of this Instant and the Date hereof.*

This are to warn all Persons, to whom the same, or any of them, may be offered to Sale, or to be negotiated, with the aforesaid Blanks fill'd up in 'em, that with Respect to the Names inserted in the said Blanks, they are forged Bills, and to caution 'em against purchasing, or endeavouring to negotiate the same; and to inform 'em, that the Payment of 'em will be stopp'd at the Pay Master General's Office: As also, to desire any Persons, to whom the said Bills, or any of them, may be offered, to stop the same in their Hands and to give Notice thereof to the said Governor Shirley, *at* Boston, *who will thankfully pay all Charges arising thereupon, and make a reasonable Satisfaction to the Person who shall stop the same, for his Trouble therein; the said Bills being of no Value to any Person under their present Circumstances.*

W. SHIRLEY.

January 26, 1748.

NOtice is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. *Comfort Dorsey*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceased, to come immediately, and pay their respective Debts; otherwise, they may expect to be dealt with according to Law.

Likewise, all Persons that have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, legally proved, that they may be adjusted by

JOHN HAMMOND DORSEY, Executor.

Just published, Price 6*d.*

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Assembly, at their Convention in *December* last; to be sold by the Printer hereof.

To be SOLD by Public Sale, at Mrs. Marriot's, *in the City of* ANNAPOLIS,

ON Wednesday the 9th Day of *March* next, A very valuable Tract of Land called the *Forest*, containing 1800 Acres, lying in *Baltimore* County, near the Head of *Patapsco* River, and known by the Name of *Taylor's Manor*; it is exceedingly well Timber'd, and several rich Mines of Iron Ore thereon, convenient to the said River.

The Sale will begin at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

To be sold for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money;

A LIKELY young Negro Wench, fit for Country Business. Any person inclining to purchase, may enquire of the Printer hereof.

ANY sober Person, of a good Character, and capable of instructing Children in the ENGLISH TONGUE, may meet with suitable Encouragement from the Subscriber, in *Talbot* County.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAINE.

RUN away, the 13th of *January*, from on board the Snow *Thomas, Edward Ogle* Commander, now lying in *Severn*, one *George Keppie*, a Carpenter, about 25 Years of Age, of a swarthy Complexion, born in *North-Britain*, and speaks very broad. Had on when he went away, a blue Jacket, and a Pair of Trowsers.

Whoever apprehends him, and secures him in any Goal, and gives Notice thereof to the said *Ogle*, or brings him to the said Ship, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

EDWARD OGLE.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Duke of CUMBERLAND *in* Annapolis,

VERY good Raisins of the Sun, English Beer in Barrels, fine white Biskett in ditto, Molasses, Turpentine, Iron, Carpenter's Tools, Large Spying-Glasses: And a very true *Billiard-Table* with good Tacks and Balls.

SAMUEL MITCHELL.

WHEREAS several Persons who employed me in their Business (as a Lawyer) lodged their Writings in my Hands; and the Causes wherein such Writings could have been of any Use, being determined; I hereby request those concerned, to send for their Writings, lest any Misfortune should happen by Fire, or otherwise, which may destroy them.

D. DULANY.

Just Published,

(And to be sold by the Printer hereof, at the usual Price of Ten Pence *for each Day's Proceeding,)*

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Assembly, in *May, June*, and *July* past.

To be sold by the Subscriber, Administrator of Thomas Gassaway, *deceased, on Wednesday, the* 10*th of* February *next, at the House of* Joshua Gray;

A TRACT of Land, called *Pine Grove*, containing by Estimation, 250 Acres, lying on the North side of *Severn* River. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

NOtice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has removed from *Joseph Richardson's* to Mrs. *Mary Watkin's* on *West River*, about three Miles distant; where any Person may have my Assistance, as a Physician or Surgeon.

December 21, 1747. T. LINDER.

To be sold by the Subscriber, for the Benefit of the Estate of Thomas Gassaway, *deceased, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling or current Money;*

A TRACT of Land, lying in the Forks of *Patuxent* River, called *Hammond and Geist*, containing Five Hundred Acres.

NICHOLAS GASSAWAY, Son of THOMAS.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof,

POOR *RICHARD's* ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD, 1748.

Publick NOTICE is hereby given

THAT the Justices of *Anne-Arundel* County, will, at the County Court, to be held at *Annapolis*, the second Tuesday of *March* next, agree with any Person capable, for the Repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at that Time, to make their Proposals.

Signed, per Order,
JOHN BRICE, Clerk.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Smith's Accounts, or otherwise, are once more desired to come and pay off their respective Ballances, or may expect immediate Trouble, from

JOHN CORRIE.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Church-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.